SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1006. Ansarad at the Post fillion at New York as second Place Man Murier.

Subservintions by Hatt. Postpaid

BAILT. Per Month DAILY, DOC YOU OFFICE VALUE VALUE DATE V AND SUNDAY, DOF VERS DATEN AND SUNDAY, FOR MOSTR. Prietage in foreign exercise grided,

Published by The new Princing and Publishing sentation at 170 Names affect in the Horough of

If mys seconds who some us with manuscripts for production with to have resorted articles estimated they must in all cases send stanger for that purpose. 10 Tal | 10

Project for a Series of Souvenir Pens.

It is a common practice to solicit and obtain and freasure the gold, steel or feathered instrument with which a President of the United States has signed some momentous document or vetoed some heretical and dangerous measure of legislation. We have always regarded this as a beautiful custom.

A custom that would be even levelier and more interesting now presents itself to the imagination.

Whenever it occurs to the mind of a President of the United States to write to a Senator or Representative in Congress such a letter, for example, as that which he addressed on Thursday last to the Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH of New York, let him select from the Executive armory a pen of whatever material, size and design may seem most advantageous; and having seated himself before the inkstand and taken in hand the bright, clean weapon of intelligence let him proceed as follows:

Let the Chief Magistrate impartially consider his impulse while counting twenty-three; let him put the chosen by its meat supply. pen not into the ink but into a white envelope and seal it therein securely: and let him write upon the face of the envelope, "This is the pen with which I did not write a letter of strenuosity to a member of the Legislative department of the Government, concerning a measure not yet officially before me for judgment, on the blank day of the month of blank in the year blank." or such other form of memoranding as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

One feature of a collection of souvenir pens thus formed is that the larger it becomes the more satisfactory it will be in the calm future both to the President himself and to his friends and biographers. It may be that some day these virgin pens would be valued among the most precious of earthly possessions.

Wolves And Sheep.

It was the Shaw-Perkins scheme to bunco the Iowa Republicans into believing that Mr. ROOSEVELT was giving aid and comfort to the Shaw-Perkins faction and putting the Administration brand and label on standpattism. That scheme was shown up. That gold brick found

How is it in Pennsylvania? There the Hon. Boies Penrose, whose long passion for reform is known to everybody, has nominated a Republican licans stick the name of ROOSEVELT on their phylacteries. They sing hymns to him with pious voices. Yet they are substantially the same patriots who were cleaned out in Philadelphia and the rest of the State last year; and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration by the hand of the Hon. ELIHU ROOT cheered on the work.

Have the Hon. BOIES PENROSE and his associates been transformed suddenly into reformers? Have they any more right to use Mr. ROOSEVELT'S record and popularity to cover their nakedness than Mr. Shaw had to pose as the messenger of the Administration, bidding Iowa Republicans swallow the stand pat gospel?

Who Should Pay?

The difference between putting the cost of beef inspection on the beef packers and putting it on the Federal Government is that in the latter case it would be paid by all of the people, while in the former case it would be paid by those who eat meat. In view of the fact that those who do not eat meat are few in number the difference may be regarded as almost imaginary. The idea that if the burden be laid on the packers it will be paid out of the pockets of the packers may be dismissed as illusory.

It may be said that the main argument of those who support the plan of payment by the packers is little to be commended. They assert a fear that if the Government is made financially responsible for the inspection some later Congress will curteil the appropriation and relax the system of inspection. They look forward to a time when Congress will be so corrupt that it will listen to the wiles of a packers' lobby and reduce the appropriation, or be so inefficient and unpatriotic that it will from motives of affeged economy permit the people of the country to be poisoned by packers who would rather poison people than lose a chance to make an extra dollar of profit.

The proposed appropriation would hire a full regiment of inspectors at \$5 a day. So far as 90 per cent. of our beef product is concerned the present system is admittedly properly safe and satisfactory. The special ground of complaint regarding the remainder of the product is that in some establishments matter which is unwholesome and injurious is prepared under grossly unsanitary conditions. "It is evident that no packer" can afford to carry the reputation of preparing such a product under such conditions. - If known to the public as of that class and kind the public would escaped smallpox patient.,

For the same reason that it does not seem necessary to station a corps of watch every bill or check in its passage

sary to have inspectors in every department of every packing house watching every ounce of meat that goes through, night or day. As the bank examiner swoops down unannounced for his examination, so might heaf inspectors sweep down upon packing establishments and chase a tin of beef or a link of satisages through every room and every process, making a public report of the conditions found in every department. The ever impending menace that their delinquencies would be refrestised to the world in detail by Federal officials, in conjunction with inspection by the local agaitary boards, would in every probability serve as an effective deterrent to those who were deeply interested n their own pockets and quite indifferent to the welfare of the public.

The work of inspection belongs properly to local and not to national authority. It is exceedingly doubtful if the Federal authority has any right whatsoever to inspect a factory product until by reason of its shipment or its proposed shipment beyond the boundaries of a State it becomes an article of interstate commerce. Mr. BEVERIDGE, who eschews Federalism and espouses Nationalism, assumes that the central Government has this right and power, and should exercise its rights and powers in such matters whether it has them or not; but some of the advocates of his bill are afraid that later legislators may relax the severity of inspection by reducing the number of inspectors. They are afraid that the present Administration the only one the country will ever

have with courage to do its duty. Just as a sensational novelist and a somewhat sensational Senator aroused the present Administration to active energy. so might a faithful little band of inspectors, irrespective of the immediate source of their remuneration, using the powerful weapon of full and specific publicity, be relied upon to keep later Administrations up to their work of preventing the public from being poisoned

The Crime of 1906.

From the innocent lips of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Jr., come the fatal

" I left father in Vienna. He was getting some clothes made."

A trier-on in Vienna; getting some clothes made! What do the farmers and the plain people, the producing classes and the downtrodden millions, what do they think of that? Time and feeding have expanded Mr. BRYAN's once romantic form, but when he left these shores American clothes were good enough for him, a simple agriculturist from Fairview Farm. Native shears, native needles, a native goose, carried out the designs of a native artist. The great American was enveloped in American garments.

And now the Greatest Conservative Force goes to one of the gayest and wickedest of cities, to the haunts of a proud, effete and corrupt aristocracy, where archdukes are as thick as grasshoppers used to be in Nebraska before the invention of the Dingley tariff and of the hopperdozer. His suspenders are imperial. Imperialistic trousers clasp the legs that have been around the world. To show his contempt of home industries he dons foreign clothes.

Where is the Home Market Club in this awful hour? The nefarious designs of the free traders have never had a more sinister example than Mr. BRYAN gives. He is false to his country and to the Nebraska tailors. The Crime of 1906 will not be forgotten in the campaign of 1908.

Will the Czar Silence the Duma?

Although reports differ as to the way in which the event will come about, it looks as if the complicated and strained relations between NICHOLAS II. and Russia's popular assembly will not be adjusted permanently by peaceful means. There is a deepening conviction that the Gordian knot will be cut within a fortnight. According to one telegram the Duma is to be dissolved; while according to another, the court party would rather see it prorogued till October. though even this relatively mild expedient has not yet been sanctioned by the sovereign.

There is no doubt that not only on technical but also on substantial grounds it would be judicious to resort to prorogation rather than commit a trenchant and defiant act like dissolution. Under the so-called "fundamental law," promulgated shortly before the Duma convened, the Czar has the self-conferred right to prorogue that body at his discretion. Moreover, the peasant members, who are numerous, would naturally, under normal circumstances, like to be at their homes during seed time and the harvest season. Then again, the official solution of the agrarian problem, if it were adroitly framed to propitiate the mujiks, might bring about during the summer a revulsion toward their former loyalty, and they might assemble in the autumn in a more tractable temper. There is another less avowable reason which might have weight with the reactionists. In the existing uncertainty regarding the extent to which the army has become tainted with disaffection it might be prudent to wait until its fidelity shall have been subjected to some conclusive test before offering an unmistakable chal-

lenge to the revolutionists. We may take for granted that if an attempt were made to dissolve the Duma that body would declare itself in permanent session, and that if it were then dispersed by force many if not most of its members would contrive to meet elsewhere. By such a high handed deed. too, the Government would expose itself to severe condemnation at the hands of public opinion, not only in Russia, but all over Europe. French bankers might not unreasonably claim that the latest loan made by them was obtained under avoid his output as it would avoid an false pretences; for a fundamental condition was that it, together with its predecessors, should be sanctioned by a national assembly. No steps to that will be made with the Amazon, and thus inspectors in every bank in the land to end have yet been taken by the Russian a third outlet established. A fourth people's representatives, because it is outlet will be made by connecting La

withhold ratification they have a redoubtable weapon in reserve

If the popular assembly should be been entifled the Caar would find himself unable to horrow another ruble abroad Nor must if he supposed that through his latest transaction with French financiers he sequired sufficient pecuniary renources to mutain a long and coatly contest with his autijacts. Most of the last loan will not be available for domestio purposes, one of the stipulations being that it shall remain off deposit in Paris as security for the payment of interest on Russin's outstanding obligations. Only a fraction of it is applicable to the extraordinary expenses imposed by the war in the Far East.

In view of the financial as well as we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Czar's Government, unless it be stricken with madness, will take the provocative and irremediable step of dissolving the Duma. That act would set Russia instantly in a blaze, whereas by a recourse to prorogation the outbreak of insurrection might be at least deferred. We cannot assume that even the stiff necked and purblind advisers of mon sense.

Beneficent Reptiles.

Two of the three kinds of snakes against which Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has begun a campaign on his Pocantico Hills property are non-poisonous and harmless. These are the blacksnakes and gartersnakes, the latter being the snakes most common throughout the United States. Many stories are told of blacksnakes that have attacked human beings, and a full grown specimen might conceivably injure a weak, small child. Even at its greatest development this snake is incapable of doing more than cause an unpleasant constriction of the muscles of a grown person, and the tales of its attacks on men and women ending in serious consequences to anything except itself may be put down as imaginary.

The copperhead is venomous. It belongs to the rattlesnake family, is sluggish in its movements, principally nocturnal in its habits, seeking by day to avoid notice. It will not bite unless greatly alarmed or provoked, and the popular theory that it lies in wait to strike human beings from behind is entirely without foundation. Recently New Jersey man boastfully attempted to "charm" a copperhead, and was stung by it. Usually its victims are those who unintentionally disturb it while they are handling brush or stones in the woods or while clearing swamp land.

Each of these snakes performs a valnable service to man in destroying small pests such as moles and mice. The blacksnake eats the gartersnake and the copperhead and rattlesnake, following their trails by scent, avoiding their poison fangs and crushing them to death. It is also a famous tree climber and a notorious robber of bird's nests. The blacksnake may be tamed. The copperhead also eats the gartersnake, which is the prey of many birds and mammals. The gartersnake is among the most courageous of serpents. Notwithstanding its diminutive size, it shows small fear of man, though incapable of hjuring him, and its strength and agility make it a frequently victorious oppo nent of many animals greatly exceeding it in bulk. It is most prolific, a single female producing from twenty-five to

seventy-five young at a time. While the fostering of even the small and non-poisonous serpents is not likely to become popular, they are of great value to the farmer in keeping down harmful animals to combat which on a large scale no cheap and effective means has been found. The harm they do is limited to the destruction of birds, but in the warfare for existence that continues throughout the life of all animals the birds are not without means of offence and defence. Were snakes the only enemies the winged tribes had to fear there would be no need of passing laws for their protection. A study of life in the fields and forests will show that, however strong the instinctive dislike of man for his serpent fellow beings is, they are his friends and allies rather than his enemies. Were it possible to exterminate them completely, their disappearance would result in conditions far more annoying and harmful than the annoyances caused by their presence. This is not likely to happen. At twenty-five cents a head, the reward offered by Mr. Rockefeller, many will be killed, it is true, but the supply is large, and it is not probable that all he will be asked to pay for will have been residents of his property.

American Enterprise in Bolivia.

Long isolated Bolivia is now to have a railway system that will bring her rich resources within reach of those who have use for them. American enterprise has secured the contract for the construction of Bolivia's railways. New York bankers will furnish a little-more than half of the nearly \$27,000,000 required for the work. The rest will be supplied by the Bolivian Government.

By international treaty agreement Argentina is already extending her Northern Central Railway across the Bolivian border to Tupiza. The system for which the contract has been signed will connect Buenos Ayres, via Tupiza, with Potosi, Uyuni, Sucre, Oruro and La Paz, from which points branch lines will run into the most productive districts of Bolivian territory. In the latter part of March the President of Chile signed a decree authorizing a loan of \$12,500,000, placed in Germany, for the construction of a line from the west coast port of Arica to La Paz. The completion of the lines for which arrangements have been made will give Bolivia outlets' to both east and west coasts with local lines as feeders. One of these local lines will run northward from La Paz to Puerto Pando, where water connection, via the River Beni.

a thirty inch gauge line from Anto-fagasts, on the Chilesn coast, \$75 miles from Oruro. As a fifth outlet there may he counted the present rather awaward route from La Pas to Lake, Titiones, by learner across the lake to Punc and by rail to the Peruvian port of Mollendo, which is regarded as one of the worst harbors on the west coust. Still another outlet is by the Paraguay River, but that is not likely to be opened for

some time to come.

The results of this enterprise should he of no little importance to the United States. It to to be financed in this country, and it is to be hoped that the lines will be built and equipped with American material and American rolling stock. It makes an American connection with and an American establishment political aspects of the critical situation in a country of vast possibilities. A traveller from this country tells of his meeting with a district Judge in Uyuni. The official drew a rough map of the region. "Here," he said, "Is fin; there, gold; yonder, silver; over there, copper; out this way, horax; off here, blamuth; this way, lead; a little beyond, antimony. There are also great districts from which come rubber, various gums, superior coffee, cinchona and other products, in-NICHOLAS II. are utterly devoid of com- cluding coca, which is the basis of the drug cocaine, and not the cacao from which come cocos and chocolate.

Bolivia will be ready to do a good deal of business by the time the canal is finished. Various other particulars concerning this interesting republic will be found in an article printed to-day and forming one of our Pan-American series.

Justice for Schoolboys. The Senate has passed and the House now has under consideration a bill authorizing the President to reappoint to the Naval Academy such of the midshipmen recently dismissed for hazing as in his judgment may be so reappointed without prejudice to the interests of the naval service." It is a sensible bill. The House should follow the Senate's example and pass it.

Dismissal from the service was a punishment wholly out of proportion to the offences these young men committed, but under the law as it stood at the time they were convicted no other penalty could be inflicted on them. This stupid law has been repealed, and in future the authorities will be able to punish hazers as much or as little as they deserve. It is safe to say that not for many years to come, will the extreme punishment of

dismissal be resorted to. Since the court-martial the subject of hazing has ceased to trouble the worthy persons whom it seriously agitated a few months ago. In this period of calm the victims of an unwise statute should receive fair treatment.

In the race for maximum dimensions and tonnage the Hamburg-American Line is out with the announcement that it is about to ay the keel for an 800-footer which will exceed the new Cunarder by 40 feet in length and by 10,000 gross tonnage. At a recent dinner on the Hamburg line's new Amerika one of the guests complained that there wasn't a bit of woodland on board and no provision for horseback riding while on the voyage. This defect will undoubtedly be removed in the near future.

The Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House of Representatives recommends that Representative GETHRO be expelled for "improperly approaching ners of the House. approached one member improperly and smote him with his fist. The Hon. SIMON Swig of Taunton is to be censured for making "conflicting statements." Will the Massachusetts House, will Massachusetts, God forgive her, condemn Simon Swig? GETHRO's case gets little notice, but the heart of the country goes out to Swig. Next fall the Hon. JOHN BUTIN MORAN will arrest, imprison and probably burn at the stake the whole House, except Swig, who will be preserved to be the Dry candidate for Governor.

"In the earth's black bowels there's a coil.
Strata after strata, as they hear the dreadful data,
Boil: 'Jim. our Jim, what have they done to him?
Has the glory of the lovellest of bosses grown dim?
Colonel Jim Gupper is the boy that is the stuff, he
'S the boy that never falls to strike the oil."

Colonel JIM GUFFEY has "thrown up his hands." He has "surrendered." The Pennsylvania Democratic convention is going as it pleases. Colonel JIM GUFFEY has "abdicated." His party will be free to denounce Standard Oil and other trusts. This is the first break in Colonel JIM GUF-FEY's prosperous career. The oil gurgled and sang and spouted wherever he tapped the surface. It gushed and sprang at him, the master lubricant. It isn't Colonel JIM GUFFEY's fault that he is an "oil magnate." The confounded stuff will gather wherever

And what is the Keystone Democracy without his gracious guiding hand? These are bitter days.

KENNEDT admits that Harvard's varsity crew beat Yale's fully fifty seconds over the upper two miles.—New London despatch. Excellent, ingenuous KENNEDY! The tears glitter in his eyes. And betting is very, very wrong.

All prophecies or apprehensions founded on the cessation of the growth of New York in wealth, industry, population or resources have proved fallacious. The city grows and gets stronger. Its supremacy among New World cities, never successfully challenged, was never more widely recognized. An argument used in opposition to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York was the claim that it would greatly extend the credit of Brooklyn and put at the financial service of Queens the credit of Manhattan. thus promoting the material development of these boroughs to the prejudice of the growth of The Bronx, a part of New York. The population of New York is 4,000,000, or 1,500,000 more than at the time of the establishment of the Greater New York.

The population of Manhattan at the time of consolidation was 1,441,216. It is now 2,112,000, a gain of 670,000. The population of Brooklyn at the time of consolidation was 838,000; it is now 1,358,000, a gain of 520,000, relatively larger

than Manhattan's. The population of The Bronx-such is its official designation-at the time of consolidation was 88,900; it is now 271,000, a gain of 182,000.

The population of Queens at the time of consolidation was 87,000; it is now 198,000, a gain of 111,000. The population of Richmond borough at

the time of consolidation with New York was 51,500; it is now 72,000, a gain of 21,400, or about 40 per cent. Brooklyn and Queens the two Long Island boroughs, have grown greatly since consolidation, but the highest ratio of growth in population has been in The Bronx, and the greatest increase in it might, be argued that it is not neces- | well understood that so long as they | Paz and Oruro, the present terminal of | land values in Manhattap.

WARRENOTOR, June 10.—Although the western border of Boilvin lies only a hundred miles from the Pacific coast, a traveller meribad it very aptly by enting it the intprinosed land. It is accessible by various course from the west and from the east. yet an isolated in it that it is little better known to most of the outside world then the Chinese province of Shensi. cause of its yest mineral resources an Italian ectentiat of long experience gion has called it 'a sliver table standing on legs of gold." It is a land of contrasts. It is a new country, whose history runs back into an indefinite past. There are dorn inventions in its towns and cities and wholly uncivilized tribes not a great way outside them. It is a common saying in im Pas, the capital city, that "two men cengers despatched in the early morning the one bringing ice and the other bringing pineapples' from the original source their production.

The area of the country is not acco known. By one means and another it has been shorn of a considerable territory to which it once laid claim or of which it once held actual possession; yet it is probable square miles, which is the equivalent of the area of Germany, France and Spain combined. From the lowlands on the east and southeast the land rises, sometimes by easy slope and sometimes by abrupt uplift, to the snowcapped peak of Sorata, with its altitude of nearly 25,000 feet, and to the pyramid of Illimani, which is given as 21,-300 feet in height. La Paz lies at an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level, and Potosi at nearly 14,000 feet. A few mile west of La Paz lies the inland sea of Titicaca at an elevation of 18,000 feet.

In Spanish days the country was known as Upper Peru. It takes its present name from that of Simon Bolivar, the great South American liberator. Had it been only a land of hills and mountains, merely an agricultural or a pastoral region, the old Incas might still be in possession and contrel. Stories of its mineral wealth came to the ears of the adventurous followers of Pizarro, and they climbed the wall of the Andes in search of its silver and its gold The silver deposits at Potosi were discovered in 1545, and it is said that since that time that mountain alone has vielded two billion ounces of silver. Entrance was afterward made from the Atlantic side, and occupation and settlement followed the search for wealth. The district was originally attached to the vicerovalty of Peru but was afterward transferred to the control of Buenos Ayres.

The Bolivians shared in the general South American revolt against Spanish domination during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This independence movement was definitely inaugurated in 1809, and the people of La Paz were among the earliest participants. After years of struggle a National Assembly met on August 6, 1825, and declared proudly in its Act of Independence that Upper Peru (Bolivia) was "the altar on which the first blood was shed for liberty and the land where the last tyrant perished." Their experience during the next fifty years was rather tumultuous and greatly like that of most of their neighbors during the same period. A new constitution was adopted in 1880, and since that time there has been an increasing tendency toward quieter and more stable conditions.

One of the serious causes of Bolivian disturbance has been the question of boundary lines. At one time the country included a strip of frontage on the Pacific Ocean. This district, known as Atacama. was long supposed to be worthless. About 1840 it was found that this supposed deser was one of nature's most wonderful labora. tories and storehouses. Its arid surface covered millions of tons of nitrate of sods a region of mineral wealth. Ambition to control this rich area led at last to the war of 1879, in which Bolivia, Peru and Chile were involved, and which resulted in Bolivia's loss of her coast strip. Another serious boundary question involved the so called Acre district, and in 1908 Bolivia surrendered her claim to Brazil for a consideration of about \$10,000,000. This sum now constitutes the nucleus of a national investment in railways.

Bolivia's population is given as 1.800.000 About one-half of these people are native Indians and, only some 12 per cent. are classed as whites. The widely differing physical conditions of the country diversify the industrial interests of the people and to some extent introduce differences in their character and their physique. The herdsman of the plains differs from the rubber gatherer in the lowland tropical forest, and both are in many ways unlike the laborer in the mines of the high altitudes. A large part of the population supplies its own needs as a result of years of necessity for doing so. The order of exist. ence is perhaps low, but it is in large degree a self-sustaining order. The country supplies the materials for such houses, or huts, as are required by the large majority of the people; it provides for their simple requirements in foodstuffs, and the wool of the sheep, the alpaca and the llama is spun for their clothing. Isolated as the country has been, there has been little incentive to industry and progress.

It is quite beyond doubt that some day Bolivia will become one of the great mining centres of the world. Gold is there, probably in quantity; but its extraction will depend, like the expansion of the other mining opportunities, upon the investment of capital, the installation of modern machinery and the construction of railways. Silver mining is already an important in dustry, but it is capable of perhaps indefinite expansion. The tin mines of the country are undoubtedly destined to become one of the world's chief sources of supply The conditions under which this metal is found show wide differences, but it is found throughout a wide area and there seems to be no limit to its abundance but railways and machinery are necessary for its extraction and shipment. Copper mining presents important possibilities and so do bismuth and borax. Coal and petroleum are also found, but their commer cial value has not yet been determined.

In the forests of the tropical lowlands there is an unknown wealth in rubber and gums. In the lower hill areas a superior coffee is produced, and the coca plant is cultivated for commercial purposes. Cocs is the base of the drug cocaine. The chewing of the leaves of the plant has been a practice of the natives for centuries, and students assert a clear recognition of its degenerating effect upon the race. Cinchona, or quinine, is another native product. Cotton is a possible product through

out a considerable area. The foreign commerce of the country is quite impossible of any accurate statement. Exports and imports are both tangled up in the commerce of the coast countries through which merchandise is shipped. The probabilities are that the exports some what exceed \$12,000,000, with imports be tween \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Tin is the principal item of export, with rubber, silver and copper to the second class, and open

suth, cinchone and other substances in

of Bolivia to-day is its projected milway system, which will give an outlet to Arica, on the Pacific coase, disclor to the Bent River, a tributary of the Amazon; a third o a connection with the Argentine lines to Buence Ayres; a fourth to Cyunt for connection with a Chilean line to Antofas on the Pacific, and probably a fifth to the Paragusty River, and thence, by water, to the River Plate. With these lines in operation, as they will be before many years have passed, Solivia will no longer be an 'imprisoned land,' and the unprogressive Indian, fairly content in his poverty, will give place to men who will make it a land of importance in the affairs of the world.

MOCIAL UNREST

fts Origin Found in Human Greed, Not in

To see Epiron or Tes Sun-Sir: Com-menting on an editorial in Tes Sun of June s on "The Rising Tide of Socialism," H. P. Hough expresses his opinion of the cause of storing expresses his opinion of the cause of social unrest by asserting that "present industrial conditions have become intolerable and demand radical treatment. Socialism is offered as a remedy, and all signs point to its adoption, in whole or in part, in the near future."

Mr. Hough and those who share his view of the "present intolerable industrial conditions" fall utterly in their diagnosis. Complaints of present conditions come chiefly from the wage carners of the country. Yet their arguments are flatly contradicted by the achievements of which labor unionism boasts, and are clearly destroyed by facts which are beyond denial. The industrial conditions of to-day are far from intelerable. So far as this country is concerned, it is doubtful if the history of the world shows any period in any nation in which the conditions of the life of the wage earner were so generally tolerable as they are in the United States at the present time.

In all the departments of our national life there are weaknesses, faults and wide diver there are weaknesses, faults and wide divergence from the ideal. So it has ever been and so will it be until the millennium; but a declaration that any of them are intolerable can be made only with a total disregard of facts. There is widespread discontent and unrest, but it does not apring from the conditions under which the life of the wage earners been so well fed, so well and so comfortably housed and clothed as they are in the United States to-day. Never before have the savings of wage earners been so large in amount in their aggregate, or so large per capita, as they are to-day. Never before has the man who works bulked so big in the control of affairs. The disease for which socialism is offered as a remedy is imaginary.

works bulked so big in the control of affairs. The disease for which socialism is offered as a remedy is imaginary.

There is a disease of which discontent, unrest and socialism are symptoms. It is a moral disease, and it is incurable by statutory laws, by schemes for a cooperative commonwealth, by shorter days of labor, by increased wages, by public ownership or Federal control of industries and transportation, or by any other panaces offered by socialism. Its cause is human greed, envy of those who "have" by those who "have not." Excited and stimulated by demagogues and theorists, this essentially human trait finds its largest expression during a time of prosperity. Out of greed and envy there springs a notion that those who have "acquired their possessions through some form of dishonesty. The recent exposure of some whose wealth has been obtained by questionable or by criminal methods has stimulated this belief, and the belief has widened until it includes all who are counted rich.

The evil of to-day exists in the hearts of

and the belief has whether who are counted rich.

The evil of to-day exists in the hearts of men and not in "intolerable industrial conditions." Statutory laws may palliate, to some extent, the conditions, but they cannot cure the evil.

CONSERVATIVE. WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Fetish Education. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The emigra-tion bill now pending before Congress contains a very ridiculous sentence, wherein it states that no emigrant shall be permitted to land in the United States who cannot read and write in some lan-guage, presumably his own. I know of many people who at some periods of their lives were emigrants who couldn't read or write in any lan-guage, yet they afterward became honored and espected citizens of this great republic. Some of ose people acquired an education since that time.

While I believe in an education, I think there is one essential more valuable than an education, and that is sound common sense. If some of our Representatives would put this sentence in the emigration bill, "Only people with seemingly good, sound, common sense will be admitted to this would bestow an everlasting benefit on the inter ests of the country at large. I don't believe in keeping some one down just because he or she didn't happen to have the means or facilities

whereby they could acquire an educat Emma Goldman, the queen of the anarchists, has splendid education. Morales, the assassin, was also highly educated, and it is in the brains of the diabolical plots are hatched. As between an educated man and an ignorant one, the educated man is the more dangerous. If people used a little more common sense and less of education we wouldn't have any anarchists at all to contend with.

NEW YORE, June 16.

C. L. FITZGER

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Speaking of women and libraries (unquestionably our two most glorious institutions). I see no objection to feminines being employed in such places, provided they conduct themselves in a quiet, businesslike man-ner. I regret to observe, however, that in some

of the public libraries and reading rooms the fair employees frequently become so absorbed in di cussing personal matters among themselves that they seriously disturb the readers. I make this protest more in sorrow than anger for I am a great admirer of women of culture and literary tastes. It is true that a good many seem to think that there would be fewer spinsters if there were fewer of the fair sex employed in public places, crowding out the men and rendering them unable to support wives; but that is another matter.

Let us have peace and decorum in the libraries and reading rooms. Of all places these should be free from unnecessary, animated loquacity. A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, June 16. Another Auction Prize

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "E. J. H." in to-day's issue gives an interesting account of buying a watch for \$1.10 at auction and its being worth \$150. This is surprising, but not more so than a purchase I made in Paris in 1884. I secured for \$14 what I supposed was an imitation pearls chain, which turned out to be genuine pearls (Orientals) and which was appraised here for \$250. AUCTION FIEND.

EATONTOWN, N. J., June 15.

Chicage's Laurente Dector of Poetry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Is Hath House John an LL. D.? SI HI TWI. SI HI TWI. SCRANTON, Pa., June 15. Florida Cornerstone.

From the Ocala Banner. Saturday the laborers engaged in tearing down the old court house unearthed the cornerstone, which was found a number of old coins, a copy of

Proper Place. From the Brandor Recorder.

Mrs. Ed Thrift is now visiting relatives and friends at Gold Beach. New York's Old Home Week.

Not one week, but every minute Day and night, she calls her children Far and near. Though in earth's remotest corners

In an army they are speeding. Coming home-From the prairie and the mountain. From the vale:

And the ships at Ellis Island Swell the tale. Theirs no reminiscent chatter Of old days; Ever forward and not backward

Is their gaze. 'Tis for this their souls have hungered Famished long: For the life where fall the weaklings

Rise the strong. Though their bodies have been cradled O'er the foam. It is here wore born their spiritsJOHN WESLEY'S RECEIPTS.

The Pumder of the Methodist Church sock

If dendinone be indeed next to godinose found Wester, the founder of the Methodist Church, must have been both godin and next. That he regarded water as a potent source of healing is apparent in simoss Haff, either taken internally or applied in hot or cold baths, as a severalge remedy. Professionally a curate of source Wesley's freatist on the care and curs of bodies shows the great divine in an onfamiliar but very human light.
The original preface to "Primitive Physics"

bears the date, London, June 11, 1747. A Postscript, dated Bristol, October 18, 1785. declares that "it was a great surprise to and large a demand for it that three tenpressions were called for in four or five years; and that it was not only republished by the booksellers of a neighboring nation, but also inserted by parts in their public papers and so propagated through the whole king. dom. This encouraged him carefully to revise the whole and to publish it again, with several alterations, which it is hoped may make it of greater use to those who love Supplementary prefaces to subsequent

editions of this book, interesting at once because of its authorship and its inherent flavor of what to-day seems indeed a "primitive" idea of "physic," are dated London, November 10, 1760, and Otley, April 20, 1780. The thirty-sixth edition was printed to London, 1840. In 1849 the work was bound with Tiesot's "Family Physician." In 1888, Revised and Enlarged by William M. Cornell M. D.," it was reprinted at Boston, Mass. teferences to text and quotations from it for prepared by Thomas Coke and Francis Methodist Church in England, the latter its heroic pioneer in America. In the original preface (1747) Wesley pre-

sents his theory of the origin of disease and also of medical science. As would naturally be expected, this composition is in the spirit of religion rather than of science. Man was originally "clothed in body as well as in soul with immortality and incorruption and "there was no place for physic, or the art of healing. " " The entire creation was at peace with man, so long as man was at peace with his Creator." Man rebelled, the incorruptible put on corruption, and "the seeds of weakness and pain, of sickness and death, are now lodged in our inmost substance": souls and bodies need the doctor.

Dr. Wesley says: "Tis probable, physic, as well as religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional: every father delivering down to his sons, what he had himself in like manner received, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts and the diseases incident to each climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. 'Tis certain, this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved amons the Americans to this day. Their diseases are indeed exceeding few; nor do they often occur, by reason of their continual exercise cocur, by reason of their continual exercise, and ('till of late) universal temperance. [Exercise and temperance were Wesley's panaceas.] But if any are sick, or bit by a serpent, or torn by a wild beast, the fathers immediately tell their children what remedy to apply. And 'tis rare, that the patient suffers long; those medicines being quick, as well as, generally, infallible."

Quite Lucretian is the philosophy of this account of the development of the art of healing. As the Roman philosopher found the genesis of human speech in imitation of the cries of animals, the eighteenth century churchman assigns the origin of "physic to observation of the effect of various herbs on the animals who ate them.

Along with observation, we read, went experience: "One walking in a grove of pines, at a time when many in a neighboring town were afflicted with a kind of new distemper, little sores in the inside of the mouth, a drop of natural gum fell from one of the trees on the book which he was reading. This he took up, and thoughtlessly applied to one of those sore places." The pain immediately ceased—a remedy had been discovered:

After observation, first hand experience after experience, philosophical investigation, leading to science; building "physic" upon hypotheses, until "physic became an abstruse science, quite out of the reach of ordinary men."

mai

men."

Then the great Methodist explains the reison d'elre of his book. As physicians grew to be an honored class, profit also accrued to them, and it became an object to the brotherhood of Esculapius to "keep the bulk of mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profit of the p

crued to them, and it became an object to the brotherhood of Esculapius to "keep the bulk of mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profession." To mystify the people and preserve intact the arcana of medicine (we quote at length, for the sake of the antique flavor of Wesley's own language) "they introduced into practice abundance of compound medicines, consisting of so many ingredients that it was scarce possible for common people to know which it was that wrought the cure; abundance of exotics, neither the nat re nor names of which their own countrymen understood; of chymicals, such as they neither had skill nor fortune, nor time to prepare; yes, and of dangerous ones, such as they could not use, without hazarding life, but by the advice of a physician."

Fortunately as an offset to the wily ways of practitioners of medicine there are some lovers of manhood who seek to "reduce physic to its ancient standard," to find the cure provided by nature for each pain and disease and to make common property of the healing art. Among these altruistic "trust busters" John Wesley was proud to be counted. Ha boldly declares it his purpose to enable e.ch man to prescribe for himself and family—"unless in some few complicated cases," he adds as a parenthetic concession to the professional healers—without calling in the doctor. For each disease there is one efficient remedy, one thing that will cure "as well as twenty put together." Why, then, make use of the nineteen? "Only to swell the apothecary's bill; nay, possibly to prolong the distemper that the doctor and he may divide the spoil!" Therefore the author presents his work, "A Collection of Receipts," calling for safe, simple and cheap remedies. But "in uncommon or complicated diseases, where life is more immediately in danger, ! advise every man without delay to apply to a physician that fears God."

Even after the alterations and excisions made in the course of several revisions sub-sequent to the original edition there remain in the American edition of Bishops Coke and Asbury many amusing definitions and di

ut delay to apply to a physician that fears

in the American edition of Bishops Coke and Asbury many amusing definitions and directions.

Most heroic of the remedies prescribed is one for "running at the nose," for which the sufferer is recommended to "snuff up a teaspoonful of spirits of hartshorn"! The remedy seems worse than the disease.

For an ague "apply to the stomach a large onion silt"; for a cold in the head "pare very thin the yellow rind of an orange, roll it up inside out and thrust a roll into each nostril."

For a certain violent form of colic the advice is: "Hold a live puppy constantly on the belly."

To "a cut that festers," advises the churchman doctor, "apply turpentine." For dull sight "drop in two or three drops of inice of rotten apples often." The "thin skin of an egg shell" performs the function of court plater. An extension of the "similia similibus curantur" principle is in treating "the sting of a bee" with an application of honey, and for the sting of a nettle the advice is "rub the part, with juice of nettles."

For the care of the teeth and the prevention or cure of toochache the advice is to rub them often with tobacco ashes: to "be electrified through the teeth," or lay roasted parings of turnips, as hot as may be, behind the ear; to put a leaf of betony, bruised, up apple "slightly boiled."

Truth Triumphant.

Truth Triumphant

From the McMinneille Reporter There was a sort of a cow on exhibition at the circus Monday, who also took part in the parade, whose horns were loose and she could "wiggle" them. Last winter this paper said Am Shadden had a cow that could wiggle her horns, and there were some people who scoffed at the idea. The cow at the circus proves that a cow can enjoy that

> Only 100 Years Ago in England. From the London Times of May, 1806.

A decently dressed woman was last night brough out into Smithfield for sale, but the brutal conduct of the bidders induced the man who was, or pre-tended to be, her husband, to refuse to sell her; on which a scene of rlot and confusion highly dis graceful to our police took place.

His Justification.

Benedict Arnold had just betrayed West Point "I was trying," he explained, "to prevent the remature celebration of the Fourth of July "
Herewith certain lovers of quiet were fain to

overlook the peccadillo.

Odorous Comparison. Stella-Desertion, you say? Bella-Yes, she saw no more of him than the aste does of a New York Senator.

on i

by P

Jes tang whole bave

The Churlife of account to it affair The chief her id phere greec Fre

has n Roma bribe citize has i room are m late. handi